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CLASSIFICATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~COUNTRY Poland REPORTTOPIC General Military Information from the Allenstein (Cieszyn) Area

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EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

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DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 4 August 1954REFERENCES PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) REMARKS This is UNEVALUATED

1. Prior to mid-March 1954, a Polish officer-candidate school was observed at Osterode (Q 54/E 25). The installation was located at the southeastern perimeter of the town and east of the road to Hohenstein (Q 54/E 52). The students wore epaulets with a small five-cornered star and were called Chorazy. Other soldiers were not observed. The sentries at the installation were also cadets. Marching columns leaving the installation carried numerous submachine guns, light machine guns, with drums, water-cooled heavy machine guns on wheeled mounts, and portable mortars. The cadets probably received a special training prior to their detachment. 25X1
2. In March, the Polish recruiting district headquarters (WKR) at Osterode was located on the northern perimeter of the town, north of the road to Allenstein (R 54/E 66) and about 200 meters east of the former Hindenburg school. Towns belonging to the recruiting district also included Hohenstein and Neidenburg (R 54/E 61). 25X1
3. Prior to mid-February, a Polish officers' candidate school was stationed at the former Reiter Kaserne on the eastern bank of the Alle River and west of the former Catholic cemetery at Allenstein. The school has been observed at the installation since about the fall of 1952. The officer candidates, who wore red cap bands and wide red stripes on the black trousers of their dress uniform, were also employed as political propagandists in nearby villages. An undetermined unit with soldiers wearing red cap bands was also quartered at the installation. The unit, which included about 50 percent of the total occupation of the former Reiter Kaserne, was stationed there before the officers' candidate school. ²
4. In the fall of 1953, horse-drawn field artillery was observed at the former Artillerie Kaserne on the western bank of the Alle River about 100 meters northeast of the suburban railroad station at Allenstein. The soldiers wore red cap bands. The artillery pieces were of an undetermined type and were drawn by four horses each. It was learned that the artillery unit participated in firing practices at the Muschaken (R 54/E 71) troop-training grounds during the winter in 1953/1954. ²

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



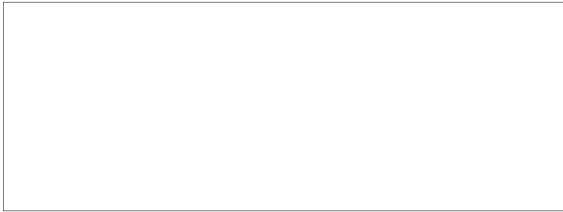
-2-

5. Prior to February, a Soviet komandatura was quartered in two former dwelling houses on the southern side of the former Bahnhof Strasse about 100 meters northwest of the Allenstein main railroad station. Numerous Soviet officers and soldiers continuously entered and left the komandatura. According to local residents, a Soviet unit was also stationed at Allenstein. A permanent telephone line used by the Soviets went via Allenstein, Neidenburg, Mlaw (R 44/E 58) to Warsaw. ³ 25X1
6. A motorcycle messenger of an infantry unit at Lyck (S 54/L 86) went from Lyck to a headquarters at Allenstein daily. ⁴ 25X1
7. In the fall of 1953, a Polish military court, called Wojakowy Sad Rejonowy, was stationed at the building of the former Amtsgericht on the northwestern side of the former Kaiser Strasse, near the former Reichsbank, at Allenstein.
8. Traffic at Allenstein included soldiers of the Polish Army and the Soviet Army, and a rather large number of KEM soldiers. Tanks occasionally passed through Allenstein. Most of the Polish units, however, marched by road or used horse-drawn vehicles. No large-scale motorization was observed at Allenstein or in the vicinity.
9. Numerous KEM soldiers were observed at Ortelsburg (R 54/E 93). German residents stated that most of the quarters were occupied by KEM personnel. ⁵
10. Prior to April, only a detail of about 50 soldiers was stationed at Neidenburg (R 54/E 61). The troops occupied the building of the US district headquarters and were subordinate to a KEM headquarters at Allenstein.
11. Data on the compulsory-service law obtained from the Wojakowa section of the Omulehofen (R 54/E 72) community up to April indicated that all males living in Polish territory were obliged to serve in the armed forces up to 50 years of age. In the fall of 1954, the 1904 class will no longer be subject to military service. In January, the 1935 class was drafted at Omulehofen. Draftees or volunteers of the 1934 class of the village had not yet been inducted. It was believed that the bulk of this class would be inducted in September. The last contingents of the 1933 class were inducted in the spring. Most of the inductees who were to serve with the army assembled at the Lyck military post. Contingents of the 1935 class who belonged to the KEM had to serve at Kielce (R 51/U 73). Most of the KEM inductees of the 1932 class served at Breslau. Their term of service was three years. Most of the air-force replacements of the 1932 and 1933 classes from the area of the Osterode recruiting district served at Marienburg (Q 55/D 79) and Grudziadz (Q 54/D 53). Politically unreliable draftees, who were mostly of German origin, were inducted into labor battalions in Upper Silesia or in and near Warsaw. In the summer of 1953, all males of the 1927 through 1931 classes received a three-month military training with infantry units at the Muschaken troop-training grounds. The Wojakowa section of the Omulehofen community was cooperating with the recruiting district headquarters (WAR) at Osterode. Captain Rutkiewicz (fnu) was one of the representatives of the WAR. ⁶
12. The minimum height for recruits of the Kosciuszki Division was 1.75 meters. They had to be physically fit and recruits of the KEM had to be politically reliable. Young men with pre-military training preferably were inducted to the air force or navy.
13. A 1932-class recruit of German origin has been serving with Unit 2944 L at Rembertow (R 53/L 19) since 8 January 1953. The unit was employed for construction work. Another recruit of the 1933 class who was inducted on 30 December 1953 to Unit 2944 S at Rembertow wrote that his unit was employed at the Sochaczew troop-training grounds (Q 51/P 48) for construction work. He stated that they were seven kilometers away from the nearest railroad station. ⁷
1. ☐ Comment. The officers' candidate school is reported for the first time. An infantry regiment of the 15th Inf Div is also listed at Osterode. 25X1
2. ☐ Comment. The former Reiter Kaserne probably was occupied by the artillery officers' candidate school which has been repeatedly confirmed at Allenstein. Elements of the 55th Arty Regt of the 15th Inf Div are confirmed by the present report. 25X1

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-3-

3.  Comment. Although no Soviet units are observed at Allenstein, Soviet military offices were reported as early as in June 1952.  25X1
4.  Comment. The daily courier service from Lyck, where the Hq 18th Inf Div is stationed, to Allenstein supports the assumption that the headquarters of an army corps superior to the 15th Inf Div and 16th Inf Div is located at Allenstein. 25X1
5.  Comment. A KBW regiment was once reported from Ortelsburg in the fall of 1952. Elements of the 9th KBW Regt listed at Allenstein probably are stationed at Ortelsburg. Since June 1952, the tank SF regiment of the 15th Inf Div has been listed as stationed at the former Jaeger Kaserne. The regiment possibly was transferred. 25X1
6.  Comment. The information confirms previous reports. Other observations indicate that contingents of the 1934 class also were inducted in the fall of 1953. 25X1
7.  Comment. Unit 2944 has been repeatedly reported. It possibly is a military labor unit which is stationed in the Warsaw area. 25X1
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